News From Winners.

Comrade Bartlett 1. In in 1848. EnO., reports as follows: "B. In in 1848. Enlisted in Co. B, 19th Ohio as a new recruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit on Feb. 8, 1864. The reaso. I did
cruit not enlist sooner was because I was not enlist sooner was because I was born sooner, which was no fault of mine.

I was discharged July 18, 1865. I was

| Mobile, Ala. The reners having surrently being the sound of the sound surrently bric. The reners having surrently brick time, after which we were put on brick.

Comrade Bartlett L. arly, E. Palestine ill-fated Sultana at Cairo, Ill.

I was discharged July 18, 1865. I was not a long term man—one year and five months—but I was never absent from the regiment during my term of service. My first battle was Pickett's Mills, May 27, 1864. Then Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Sta-



of the mountains, sometimes snow knee in will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of those bullets."

I will carry in memory the whizzing sound of the Spanish in the Spanish in the Spanish of the Spanish of the Spanish in the Mills of the Spanish in the Mills of the Spanish in the Mills of the Mills over the mountains, sometimes snow knee deep, to Clarksburg, cars to Parkersburg of those bullets." expure, then went up the cummerman to Nashville, were the first Union troops Shinko. On the Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinko and the Said Wis., Col. Frederick S. Lovelle Shinkows an measles at Shiloh and they went back on me. I was put in charge of the medical wagon and after that I did not have much poldering to do, but was with the regiment. We led the usual soldier's life from Mc-Minnville to Nashville; then back towards Murfreesboro, and was in the terrible battle of Stone River, where the 24th lost most of its officers. I was back near Stewart's Creek, at the Hospital. I was right in it when our right wing was broken. The Johnnies got pretty near and wanted to talk to me, but I had business across the pike. They told me not to run as I might get hurt, but I kept running. I did get hurt, for I was knocked down by the stampeded train, but I got across Stewart's Creek and folk rafe. I misked was at Chancellorsville." stampeded train, but I got across Stewart's Creek, and felt safe. I picked up a gun and some cartridges and got behind large pile of stone, thinking maybe the rebels would try to have a bonfire on the bridge. I was not mistaken, for soon rebel eavalry rode up, and one of them tried to are the wagons on the bridge. I thought it was my turn to have a say, so I fired and he stopped right there. I loaded, and got another shot. Then some more horse-

Comrade Z. B. Beach, Netop, O., reports as follows: "Born near Marietta, O., 1839. Followed farming until 22 years of age; then enlisted in Co. -, 77th O., Oct. 15, 1861; went South with regiment Jan uary, 1862; joined 'Billy' Sherman's Division at Paducah, Ky.; received our first baptism of fire at Shiloh, April 6 and 7; the second, at Fallen Timber, In engagements the regiment lost 225 men. Took part in the siege of Corinth: campaigned with Sherman in Tennessee and Mississippi through the summer of 1862, reaching Memphis July 21, shoeless and hatless. The regiment had by this time become so reduced in numbers that It was ordered to Alton, Ill., to guard prisoners and recruit. In July, 1863, we were sent South to Helena, Ark., and joined the expedition against Little Rock, under Gen. Fred. Steele; we entered Little Rock triumphantly, Sept. 10, 1863; veteranized

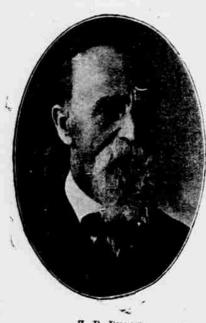
n came up, and they started to fire the

alone. I was close enough to see that my

shots did a little bloodletting. After

Nashville, where the Surgeons said I was not fit for field service, so put me into the

spent the rest of my time."



at New Orleans for a short time, and taken a shot at me. The ball struck me again received a furlough home. After near the middle of the breast and ploughspending 30 days among friends I set out ed through under the right nipple between to find my regiment, embarking on the flesh and the breast bone."



constant subscriber to The National Tribune since 1881. Could not well get along without it: The family call it my text book."

Comrade Wm. R. Townsend, Richfield, Comrade Wm. R. Townsend, Richfield, Comrade June, 1865, as a member of Co. F. 24th O. V. I. In West Virginia helped build the forts and blockboxes on Cheat Mountain. Just as we had everything fixed for the winter, orders came to go to Louisville. We marched far in advance of the line, and were charged by about four times our number of Texas Cavalry. Receiving no orders to rally, it was every fellow for himself. A had everything fixed for the winter, orders I continued my flight. I reached the line came to go to Louisville. We marched of battle in safety, but to my dying hour



COMRADE C. F. WALDRON AND HIS CAPTOR.

The figure on the right dressed in gray represents Serg't W. R. Hall, of the 4th Va. Confed. Cav., who captured Comrade Waldron, as related last week.

1858 I went to Kansas, and the next Spring crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. I rambled over the country until, in Denver, on the first day of January, 1864, I enlisted in Troop K (afterward consoli-dated with troop A), 1st Colo. Cav.; discharged with what was left of the regi-ment, Oct. 26, 1865. Comrade Peck described cavalry service on the plains per-fectly. Our regiment was divided up into Washington L. Elliott marched out from scribed cavalry service on the plains persmall commands; hardly ever more than his works on the morning of Dec. 15, and formed his division in echelon with, and one troop out together. The Indians at that time were all hostile, and if we would find them or they would find us there was certain to be a scrap, or a horse race. One morning, before oreakfast, after riding all night, we were scrapping with some Cheyennes and Arapahoes north of Fort Lyon. They were behind a bank. Maj. Anthony being in command, brought us left into line from column of fours within about 75 or 80 yards of the band. Then he started to ride between me and the man on my left in order to get in rear of the line. I was looking along the and. Then he started to ride between me and the man on my left in order to get in the 10th ill., Lieut.-Col. Henry the bright of the 10th ill., Lieut.-Col. Willis the man of the born of the 10th ill., Lieut.-Col. Willis the sank and saw a ride barrel cone up over the bright. When the bright is the same and the man on my left in order on the landing. S7th Ind., Light, 15th Battery, Ohlowed the bright is the bright of the 10th ill., Lieut.-Col. Willis the same in and the man on my left in order to get in the same in the bright is the same in the bright is the same in the same i yler, Texas, where we partook of the from the muzzle of my carbine I was conspitality of Jeff Davis for 10 months. scious that something was the matter with scious that something was the matter with I was exchanged at the mouth of Red me. When I came to understand, I found River, La., Feb. 25, 1865; went into camp that black head had come up again and

lines, as follows: The 101st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the 81st Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right the Third Brigade, Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the 81st Ind., Col. Phinased Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right the Third Brigade, Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the 81st Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right the Third Brigade, Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the 81st Ind., Col. Phinased Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right the Third Brigade, Col. Pastle Ind., Col. Phinased Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and formed in line of battle in the following order: On the right the Third Brigade, Col. Pastle Ind., Col. Phinased Ind. Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee. On the left the Second Brigade, Col.

First Brigade, Col. William L. McMillen commanding, and the Second Brigade, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard commanding, moved out on the Charlotte pike, and the Third Brigade, Col. Sylvester G. Hill command-

part of Gen. Thomas's plan to be execut-ed by the Fourth Corps Gen. Wood is-sued the following order:

taking the small road which passes by the right of his present position, form in echelon with Gen. A. J. Smith's left, slightly refusing his own left, and, maintaining this relative position to Gen. Smith's troops, will advance with them. When he moves out he will leave a strong line of skirmishers in his solid works. Brig.-Gen. Kimball, commanding First Division, on being relieved by Gen Steed. nan, will move his division to the Hillsboro pike inside of our lines, and by it through the lines, and form in echelon to Gen. Elliott's left, slightly refusing his own left. He will maintain his position and advance with Gen. Elliott.

"As soon as Gen. Kimball's Division has passed out of the works by the Hillsboro pike, Gen. Beatty, commanding the Third Division, will take up the movement, drawing out by his left, and will form in echelon to Gen. Kimball's left. He will maintain this position, and advance with Gen. Kimball. He will also leave a strong line of skirmishers behind the solid works along his present posi-tion. The pickets on post, being strength-ened when, in the judgment of the Division Commanders, it becomes necessary, will advance as a line of skirmishers to cover the movement. The formation of the troops will be in two lines-the front Va. Confed. Cav., who captured Comrade Waldron, as related last week.

Comrade Alfred Nye, Amanda, O., reports as follows: "Born in Fairfield Co., O., 1838. Worked on a farm until 1855, one loaded with the intrenching tools on loaded with the intrenching tools one loaded with the intrenching tools as readily as readily as readily as readily as readily as the second line in close order by division, massed opnosite the interval in the front line. Each division commander will, so far as possible, hold one brigade in reserve. Five loads of ammunition, 10 ambulances, and the wagnons loaded with the intrenching tools are readily as readily as readily as readily as the second line in close order by division, massed opnosite the interval in the front line. Each division commander will, so far as possible, hold one brigade in reserve. line deployed, the second line in close orwhen I went to work at carpentering, will as nearly as possible follow immedi-which I have followed ever since. In ammunition wagons, ambulances and all other wagons will remain inside of present lines until further orders. rifle battery will accompany the Second Division, and one battery of light 12-pounders will accompany each of the other divisions; the rest of the artillery of the corps will maintain its present positions in the line."

fore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps fore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Confederate line was in the nature of a great left wheel.

Col. Isaac M. Kirby formed his briganc on the left of Gen. Grose; also in two lines, as follows: The 101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the S1st Ind., From Form and Col. Bedan B. McDonald; and the S1st Form of the Sixteenth and Fourth Col. Bedan B. McDonald; the S1st Ind., From Form of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for the Sixt

William D. Williams; the 15th Ohio, Col. Frank Askew, and the 49th Ohio, Maj.

centrating a superior force against the left flank of Gen. Hood's position. Montgomery Hill was the key point of the Confederate line. This hill is an irregular cone-shaped eminence, which stands about 150 feet above the general level of the country. Its slopes are steep and covered with forest trees. A strong line of intrenchments encircled the hill just below the crest; in front of this was abatis of fallen timber and rows of sharpened. of fallen timber and rows of sharpened spot from which their works extended east across the country to the Nolcusville pike, and south for more than a mile along the Hillsboro pike. It was for the Thomas and massed fully 23,000 men in front of them; but not content with this force, the two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps, over 10,000 strong, were moved out to the support of Smith and Wood. Gen. Schofield sent his Second Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Cranch, to the support of Gen. Smith N. Crouch, to the support of Ger. Smith, and his Third Division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox, to support Ger. Wood. The Twenty-third Corps, occupy-ing the left center of the Union works being, bringing up the rear.

Capt. Samuel L. Demarest; 99th Ohio, ifornia regiment. A considerable force of the insurgents had penetrated to the walls

lowing regiments: The 107th Ill., Capt. John W. Wood; 80th Ind., Lieut.-Col. Al-fred D. Owen: 129th Ind., Col. Charles A. Zollinger; 23d Mich., Col. Oliver L. Spaulding; 111th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Isaac

Maj. Edward G. Mathey; and the 31st Ind., Col. John T. Smith, in front and po...** and Irom right to left in the order named.

The second line, posted in the same manner, consisted of the 21st Ill., Capt. William H. Jamison; the 38th Ill. Capt. William H. Jamison; the 38th Ill. Capt. Andrew M. Pollard, and the 31st Ind., Col. John T. Smith.

The brigade of Brig.-Gen. Walter C. Whitaker was posted in reserve, covering the interval between Elliott's and Kimball's Divisions, ready to move to any point requiring support. This brigade was drawn up in column by regiments, as follows: The 21st Ky., Lieut.-Col. J. C. Evans; 23d Ky., Lieut.-Col. G. N. Northrup; 35th Ind., Lieut.-Col. John H. Humphrey; 51st Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Wood; 96th Ill., Maj. George Hicks, and the 115th Ill., Col. Jesse H. Moore commanding.

From a present-time picture.

From a ficers and 120 enlisted men; in wounded. Merritt with his personal staff then re-25 officers and 606 enlisted men, and 65 turned with the Belgian Consul to the enlisted men captured; being a total of 825 killed, wounded and prisoners.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN-

(Continued from first page.)

which was continued for half an hour

was noisted; meanwhile the second and third battalions advanced toward the trenches flanking the fort, passed over the trenches flanking the trenches flan

Meantime the 1st Cal. had joined the stakes firmly planted in the ground. This hill was the enemy's most advanced position. It was the outer angle; it was the ing through Malate. They were checked by a heavy fire from a second line of de-fense along the road from Malate to Cingalon, which was replied to and subdued after an engagement lasting about 15 minpurpose of carrying this strong position, and the works south of it, that Gen.

Thomas had massed fully 23,000 men in Manila, the 1st Cal. and the 18th U. S. moving along the Calle Real, while the Colorado regiment took the right flank and the 1st Neb. took the beach. In this formation the brigade proceeded through Malate and Ermita, in the face of a straggling fire from the direction of Paco, reaching the Luncta just south of the walled city at about 1 p. m. A white flag papers of the city, in English, Spanish and was flying at the southwest corner of the city wall. Here word was received by the brigade commander that negotiations result of the operations of the American tween the Franklin and Nolinsville pikes, had some distance to march to reach the of nearly 1,000 Spanish troops who had assigned positions. Gen. Crouch led the retreated from Santa Ana through Paco, way with the First Brigade, commanded probably driven in by the insurgents, and by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, followed by Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Cooper, followed who doubtless had conducted the fire on the right flank of the Americans, were deby Col. Orlando H. Moore, the Third Brigade, Col. John Mehringer commanditions of the conducted the fire on the right flank of the Americans, were met at the Paco road. They surrendered to Greene and were ordered inside the city. The walls of the town were lined with Gen. Cooper's command consisted of the 130th Ind., Col. Charles S. Parrish; the 26th Ky., Col. Cicero Maxwell; 25th Mich.. Col. William Cross, and the 6th Tenn., Lient.-Col. Edward Maynard.

Col. Moore's Brigade contained the folvent this a battalion of the 3d Art. was enter the city and raise their flag. To prevent this a battalion of the 3d Art. was sent down the Paco road to hold them in

> In accordance with the instructions given the brigade commanders by Gen.
> Merritt, Greene's troops then moved to of hostilities. This was at once communithe east around the walled city, crossed the Pasig River and occupied positions on the north side for the protection of lives

along abreast of them close in-shore, and rendered valuable assistance to the ad-

The street of Col. Opdycke's Brigade. The front line was composed of the 79th III., with the First and Third Brigade to support line was composed of the 79th III., with the First and Third Brigade shand Battery D, 1st Ohio Light Art, Capt. Incert of Col. Opdycke's Brigade. The front line was composed of the 79th III., with the First and Third Brigade shand battery D, 1st Ohio Light Art, Capt. Incert of Col. Opdycke's Brown, in the center, and the 15th Mo., on the right; the 64th Ohio, Col. R. C. Brown, in the center, and the 15th Mo., on the left. The second line center, and the 15th Mo., of the 42d III., and the 65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith commanding, on the left. In the movements of the 65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith commanding, on the left. In the movements of the 65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith commanding, on the left. In the movements of the 65th Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Edwin L. Hayes; the those of the brigade in front, particularly Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Edwin L. Hayes; the those of the brigade in front, particularly Ohio, Lieut.-Col. Edwin L. Hayes; the those of the brigade in front, particularly of the continued.

Gen. Kimball's Division in like manner was under arms at 6 a. m., and immediate the continuence of the continuence of the 23d III., Maj. Tristram W. Dow; 63d Ind., was under arms at 6 a. m., and immediate the continuence of the continuence of the 23d III., Maj. Tristram W. Dow; 63d Ind., was under arms at 6 a. m., and immediate the continuence of the 12th III. Maj. Tristram W. Dow; 63d Ind., was under arms at 6 a. m., and immediate the continuence of the 12th III. The street of the Utah Art. opened fire on Blockhouse 14. There was no response to the fire of the Utah Art. opened fire on Blockhouse 14. There was no response to the fire of the Utah Art. opened fire on Blockhouse 14. There was no response to the fire of the Litch Astro. Date of the Utah Art. opened fire on Blockhouse 14. There was no response to the fire of the Litch Astro. Date of Colock, when it was industry, it is of the Utah Art. opened fire on

WITH THE WESTERN ARMY. (Continued from first page.)

Iman's command were gained in due time, when he was directed by Brig.-Gen. W. (D. Whipple, Chief of Gen. Thomas's staff, to attack the enemy at 8 o'clock, Gen. A. J. Smith, it will be recalled, was on the right, his line in a great curve extending to the Cumberland River; this placed the right of this line more than form the main works of the enemy fronting the Hillsboro pike, his point of attack, and more than four miles from the left of the enemy's interentments.

The right of the Fourth Corps, which connected with Gen. Smith's left, was also some distance to the rear of the point from which the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for reach the right period for the connected mile and point from which the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for reach their position in front of the Confidence on the right, formed his brigade in two lines. The Trity Tay. Col. Thomas E. Rose, while the Casino Blockhouse.

The right of the Fourth Corps, which connected with Gen. Smith's left, was also some distance to the rear of the point from which the enemy's intrementation of the confidence of the right of the fourth Corps, which connected with Gen. Smith's left, was also some distance to the rear of the point from which the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for each their position in front of the Corps for each the region of the connected with the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for the connected with the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for the connected with the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for the connected with the enemy's line was to be attacked. The movement, therefore, of the Sixteenth and Fourth Corps for the connected w line. A portion of the works were car- ed in the loss of four killed and 36 woundried.

The assaulting column drew a heavy fire hotly contested of the day, but it was the last stand against MacArthur's advance,

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

While the operations on shore were progress the Zafiro had remained with the fleet. At the appearance of the white flag on the city walls representatives of Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were sent ashore in the launch of the Belgian Consul, which that official courteously placed at their disposal, to communicate with the Captain-General. Upon the return of their disposal, to communicate with the Captain-General. Upon the return of these officers the international signal, "The enemy has surrendered," was displayed Land Warrants. If convenient, and description and price from the masthead of the Olympia. Gen. asked in first letter. R. K. KELLEY, Kansas City, M. walled city, entering through the Pasig River, which was so filled with sunken

hulks as to render the ingress very tor-tuous and difficult. Landing at the northhulks as to render the ingress very tortuous and difficult. Landing at the northwest corner of the city, the party, headed by the Belgian Consul, moved along the Paseo de Santa Lucia, passed through the walls and entered the Cathedral, where the Acting Governor-General and his adviser

by You? National Tribune readers who are periodically afflicted with attacks of rheumatism, and who wish to have it driven out of the system, instead of using remedies which are calculated merely to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with held of the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately with the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately the party to relieve the pain, should communicate immediately the party to relieve the pain, s SPANISH WAR. walls and entered the Cathedrai, where the Acting Governor-General and his adviser were in consultation. After the general were in consultation, were agreed upon, terms of surrender were agreed upon, Gen. Merritt proceeded to the city palace of the Governor-General, which was soon filled with the Spanish officials who had

When the cannonading from the fleet finally ceased, the second and third battalions of the 1st Colo, moved up from the trenches and all pushed forward rapidly.

The city was filled with Spanish troops driven in from the intrenchments, and regiment after regiment lined the streets in readiness to deliver up their arms. The Colonel of the Organization of the Organiz

Corps, when the troops moved out to engage the enemy.

For the purpose of carrying out that art of Gen. Thomas's plan to be executable the Fourth Corps Gen. Wood is need the following order:

Brig.-Gen. Elliott, commanding Sector of Division, will move out by his right, taking the small road which passes by among the Spanish forces inside the city that a massacre would be attempted by the insurgents, and they were very anxious to unite with the Americans against them.

The headquarters of the General Com manding were established in the city office of the Governor-General immediately after the surrender, and steps were at once taken to inaugurate a government of military occupancy. Gen. MacArthur was appointed Provost Marshal-General and Civil Governor of the town. Gen. Greene was made Director of Financial Affairs and placed at the head of the Customs and Internal-Revenue Department. Col. Whittier was appointed Collector of Customs and Mai. Whipple of the Pay Department, a bonded officer, was made Cus-tedian of the Public Funds, to control and disburse all Spanish moneys from whatever source derived.

A proclamation was issued to the people of the Philippines, under date of Aug. 14, 1898, and published in all the news native dialect, concisely reciting the con-ditions then existing in the island as the army and navy; setting forth the form of Government to be adopted, the methods of its administration, military and civil, the privileges to be afforded to neutral nations in Philippine ports under the States authority, the protection to be accorded to places devoted to religious worship, the arts and sciences, education, and finally assuring the people that they would not be molested or disturbed in their persons and property so long as they preserved the peace and performed their ties towards the representatives of the United States, except so far as might be found necessary for the good of the serof the people of the Philippnes.
It was not until Aug. 16 that a cable-

gram was received announcing the signing of the peace protocol and the proclama-General regarding the transfer of public funds then taking place, on the ground and property there.

During the advance of Greene's troops from the fort, two little captured gunboats, the Barcelo and Callao, moved however, and was finally made under pro-

The operations around Manila were no

vancing column by a vicious fire from their marked by any conspicuous feature in the rapid-fire guns. The commanders of these way of hard fighting, with heavy loss, or

To induce prompt applications for these positions, we

will send at once, without the

payment of a cent, a good Ladies' Gold Watch to every reliable lady who accepts our offer. Write at once and secure the Watch. Don't put it off, or some one clae will be ahead of you. Please bear in mind that the Watches we are thus distributing are good ones. They have 30-year gold-filled cases, and 7-jeweled Standard movements. The gold-filled cases are, as you doubtless know, usually considered better and more durable than Solid Gold. They are aboutely warranted to wear for 30 years, and this warranty is plainly stamped in the case. The Watch is sent you right away. You don't have to walt for it. You carn it after you have received it—not before. We want reliable lady representatives only, as the position is one of trust and responsibility. Write to-day, QCARR VALLEY NPG. Ch., 21 Newbook's Block, CHELSON.

W. W. Shuler, of Co. H, left the regiment under peculiar circumstances, and we never heard of him again. For the information of the comrades I will say I have received a letter from the Captain's brother stating that he went to Pennsylvania and enlisted as a private in Co. I. 118th Pa.; that in the Wilderness he was shot through the breast and left on the field to die; that his body, dead or alive, was burnt to ashes, the woods of the battlefield being on fire."

Farmers: The best hog, cattle, horse and chicken feate, from 15 to 30 cents per rod. Everything at whole sale in merchandise. Write for anything you want to Welsenborn Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

CORN HARVESTERS, It cuts and throws it in pile. One man and one horse cuts equal

FREE YOUR FORTUNE and future prospects, what I tell comes true; send birth date and 3 2c stamps. Frof. A. Best, Brawer 665, Chicago.

Does Your Rheumatism Stay

HORORORORORORORORORORORORO

pondence solicited.

Jacobson Building, Denver, Colo.,
or ReGill Building, Washington, D. C.

We have a new process for keeping eggs fresh one year—keeps them so well that experts cannot tell them from fresh-laid eggs. Only requires a few minutes to use it. Anyone can make plenty meney using this process and keeping eggs for higher prices. Formula sent for 20 cents sliver, and we send you free

on prisoners of war and 22,000 stands of arms.

After the battle the insurgent forces gathered outside the American lines, endeavoring to gain admission to the town, with information that orings about a purchase. Address with information that orings about a purchase. Address with information that orings about a purchase.

FREDK. W. FOUT, P. O. Box 103. St. Louis, Me. RUPTURED? Send for our Radical Cure TRUSS on FREE TRIAL

THE only perfect Trusse Totally sellike anything main. Beware distallers. YOU PAY WHEN SATISFIED. We take all Risk. F. BUCHSTEIN CO., 608 V 1st Ave. S., Minneape

EYE BOOK FREE!

mation, and should be read by every
sufferer from any eye or ear frouble.
This book is written by Dr. Curts,
originator of the world-famed Mild
Medicine Method, which without knife
or pain speedily cures most hopeless
cases. Dr. Curts offers to send this
book absolutely FREE to all who write for it. Address,
Dr. F. Geo. Curts, 353 Shukert Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

EYES EXAMINED FREE We will examine your eyes by mail, fit you a per-fect pair of Glasses, finest on earth, for \$1. Write for free examination sheet. MONEY BACK If You Want It. NATIONAL OPTICAL COMPANY, Inc., 1508 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



Absolutely indestructible. A permanent Fence Post suitable for fields, farma pastores, etc. Made of a one-piece hollow tute. Costs no more than the ordinary cedar post. We have all kinds of wire for sale. Write for Free Catalogue Me. 280. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECK-ING CO., West 33th and Iron Mircela, Chicago.



A CUSHION OF AIR IS THE SOFTEST THING ON EARTH

Use a leather covered pneumatic recoil pad. No pump, no recoil, no flinch, no headache, no bruised shoulders, rapid improvement in sec Price, \$2.00 J. R. WINTERS,

Cinton, Mo. **Homes in the South**

There are in the Southern States awaiting development thousands of acres of uncultivated farm lands tracts of all sizes, which can be purchased very cheekly. They are productive, healthy, and close to go markets. In ten States reached by the lines of the

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. For information about opportunities now available prices of land, character of soils, etc., write to

M. V. RICHARDS. Land and Industrial Agents. Washington D. C., Southern Railway.

DEAFNESS CURED By No Means Until "ACTINA"

Was Discovered.

